

[29-4]

gas escapes it goes into the bill.

25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

1st HOUSE STREET TEL. 230-155

168

15

CHINESE FORGERIES

DR. T. W. PEARCE AS AN EXPERT WITNESS.

Dr. T. W. Pearce, the well-known local Chinese scholar, who was called as an expert in Chinese handwriting, in the Chinese family action which is proceeding at the Hongkong Supreme Court, was cross-examined yesterday by Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., who is appearing for the defence.

Dr. Pearce was called to speak as to the formation of the signature "Kwok He," which figured on important documents in the case, and which were alleged by counsel on the one side to be forgeries. When giving evidence on the character Dr. Pearce spoke to finding certain "peculiarities" in the formation of the character "Kwok He," and he was examined at some length on these "peculiarities" by Mr. Sharp.

Mr. Sharp first remarked—Last week when you were here, Dr. Pearce, you pointed out certain "peculiarities" or "features" in the character "Kwok He," which we have had photographed and enlarged, which you say are unusual in handwriting. Well, assuming these "peculiarities" to exist, could not these "peculiarities," which you observed, be also observed by a Chinese expert in handwriting? Certainly, I should think so.

Especially if such a person were employed to find out a forgery? The answer is "yes."

Would not these "peculiarities" be points which he would endeavour to copy? I should think that would be likely.

Supposing a forgery was being perpetrated for the purpose of getting about a million dollars, you would expect that forgery to be carefully done, would you not? Yes, but I must ask you to remember what I said last week, that I could not gauge the sagacity or cleverness of a Chinese forger.

Mr. Sharp: I do not think any of us could do that, Dr. Pearce, I am sure. I could not. Now, as one who is absolutely ignorant of any Chinese handwriting, and with all due respect to you, Dr. Pearce, I suggest there are no "peculiarities" at all in this character; that it is the usual Chinese handwriting, though not usually printed, and that therefore your observations are correct in regard to the written character—I do not agree with that suggestion.

Well, the expert evidence we are going to call is directly contrary to your opinion.

Dr. Pearce was examined throughout the day, in detail, as to the formation of the character "Kwok He," and subsequently, in reply to a question by Mr. Sharp he said—I have not made any study of handwriting. I have studied Chinese characters, but not the formations of handwriting. The great mass of my correspondence is done in Chinese.

Have you ever given expert evidence before in this Court? On the formation of the character "Kwok He," but not on handwriting; never, to my knowledge, on genuineness or forgery in handwriting. Replying to Mr. Eldon Potter, Dr. Pearce said that during his twenty-seven years' experience of the Chinese vast quantities of Chinese handwriting had passed through his hands, and for various reasons it had been necessary for him to study the language.

On one occasion the Acting Chief Justice asked—Handwriting in Chinese, was at one time greatly esteemed?—Yes, it was considered to be extremely artistic. And some very high prices were obtained for it?—Very high prices indeed. Specimens of writing are preserved and fetch high prices as pictures do by old masters?—Yes, that is so.

Is it a fact that men practice the art for many years so that they may become proficient in adopting a distinctive style of their own, and that they become celebrated?—Yes, a scholar can tell genuine handwriting just as artists can tell a genuine old master.

The science of the art in writing is carried on to a far greater length than ever dreamed of in Europe?—It was, but the art is becoming lost owing to modern education. During the last twenty or thirty years the movement in education has had such an effect upon it that it is becoming lost.

TYTAM BAY MURDER
FOUR MEN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The four Chinese who are charged with murder at Tytam Bay on June 21st were committed to take their trial at the next Quarter Sessions by Mr. Wood yesterday. The men, with three others not arrested, armed with swords and daggers, boarded a stone junk and a fight ensued during which two women were injured, one fatally.

It was stated by Inspector Angus yesterday that all four men had been picked out at an identification parade by an employee on the stone junk. When they were brought to Shaukiwan Police Station on the night of the affray, all four men were wet up to their waists, indicating that they had only recently been in the water, and two of them were wounded.

All four men deny the charge.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. MR. POLLOCK AND THE GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED.

At a meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council, to be held this afternoon, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., will ask the following questions relative to the Government Civil Hospital:—

1.—Is the Principal Civil Medical Officer responsible for:—

(i) The accuracy of the statements of fact which are contained in the Answers to my Questions in Council concerning Government Hospital matters, and also for

(ii) Recommending to the Government the number of Sisters which is necessary for the efficient working of the Government Hospitals, without imposing undue strain or work on the Sisters, and also for

(iii) Informing the Government in good time beforehand that Sisters will be completing their 4 years of Service in the Colony, so that steps may be taken, in plenty of time in advance, to insure that, so far as possible, Sisters shall be able to take long leave on the expiration of their 4 years of Service in the Colony?

2.—Did the Principal Civil Medical Officer know, when the Estimates for the Government Staff at the Hospitals for 1916 were prepared:—

(1) That Sister Faddock, Bone and Astin had recently resigned from the Service, and had not been replaced; and

(2) That Sister Everingham and Wood would shortly be completing their 3 years' term of Service with the Government; and

(3) That Sister Millington would be retiring from the Service in 1916, and that the following Sisters would, during the course of 1916, complete their 4 years of Service in the Colony, namely, Sisters

Gorman, Barlow, Barrow, Kelsey, and Sloan?

If the Principal Civil Medical Officer knew the above facts, did he communicate them or some of them to the Government?

3.—Is the Principal Civil Medical Officer responsible for the fact that the Notes appended to the Estimates for 1916 fail to disclose the fact that, in addition to the reduction of 2 Sisters in the Staff, to be replaced by 6 Probationer Dressers (which is noted in footnote (9) on page 61 of those Estimates) there is also a reduction of a third Sister, as such reduction occurring under the following sub-heading of the Estimates, namely, "Kennedy, John Hospital?"

Did the Principal Civil Medical Officer point out to the Government, and, if so, when, that the Estimates for 1916 provided for a reduction of 3 Sisters in the Government Nursing Staff, as compared with the Estimates for 1915?

4.—Did the Principal Civil Medical Officer recommend to the Government that for the year 1916, 6 Probationer Dressers should be employed at the Government Civil Hospital instead of 2 Sisters? If the answer to the above question is in the negative, what Government Officer is responsible for the making of such suggestion?

5.—Is it not the fact that on the 29th October last, the late Mr. E. A. Hewitt, speaking in Council on behalf of the Unofficial Members, expressed their opposition to the substitution of 6 Probationer Dressers for 2 Nurses?

6.—For what period of time are such Probationer Dressers engaged? Are they not constantly changing? Does not the Blue Book for 1915 (at pages 134-6) contain the following Record with regard to Probationer Dressers at the Government Civil Hospital, who were engaged to take the place of the said 2 Sisters, namely:—

PROBATIONER DRESSERS.

Li King-po, appointed 1st July.

Chan Wang-shang, appointed 1st July.

resigned 31st August.

Wong Tak, appointed 1st September.

resigned 15th October.

Chan Fuk-loi, appointed 16th October.

Chan Chuen, appointed 1st July, resigned 31st October.

Leung Ying, appointed 1st November.

Chan Ho-chuen, appointed 1st July.

resigned same date.

Tsang Put-tung, appointed 6th July.

resigned 15th December.

Kwok Po-sum, appointed 16th December.

Li Shu-nam, appointed 1st July, resigned 30th September.

Benjamin Young, appointed 1st October.

Chan Man-chung, appointed 1st July.

resigned same date.

Chouk Sui-lan, appointed 9th July.

7.—With reference to that part of the statement made by the Government, in answer to my question 3 (i) at the last meeting of the Council, which reads as follows:—

"The Staff was increased, and it is considered that the present establishment, when at full strength, is ample for purposes of granting customary leave of absence," will the Government state

(i) For how many months such increase

(ii) Whether it is not the fact that, on the date of the last meeting of the Council, when the above answer was given, out of the 14 Sisters on the Government Nursing Staff in the Estimates for 1916 (exclusive of the 2 Sisters on the Private Nursing Staff) there were 7 Sisters only in the Colony then available for duty, of whom 3 had then already completed 4 years of Service?

8.—With reference to the following portion of the answer given to my question 2 at the last meeting of Council, namely:—

"During the period January, 1915, to June, 1916, inclusive, the Nursing Staff in the Colony has been below the number borne on the Estimates during 12 months. It has been equal to or in excess of that number during 30 months," will the Government state

(a) Cigars valued at not less than \$2.20 per lb. and snuff of whatever value—\$1.50 per lb.

(b) Cigars valued at less than \$2.20 per lb. and not less than \$1.60 per lb.—\$0.70 per lb.

(c) Tobacco and cigarettes valued at not less than \$1.60 per lb.—\$0.70 per lb.

(d) Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes valued at less than \$1.60 per lb. and not less than \$1.10 per lb.—\$0.20 per lb.

(e) Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes valued at less than \$1.10 per lb. and not less than 60 cents per lb.—\$0.20 per lb.

(f) Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes of any other kind not herein otherwise provided for—\$0.10 per lb.

(i) When did the period or periods of time occur, making up the said 12 months during which the Government admits that the Nursing Staff in the Colony has been below the number borne on the Estimates? And will the Government state by how many during each of such periods such Nursing Staff has been below the number on the Estimates?

(ii) When did the period or periods of time, in the said 30 months, occur during which the Nursing Staff is alleged by the Government to have been in excess of the numbers borne on the Estimates, and by how many Sisters is it alleged that the Nursing Staff was in excess of the numbers on the Estimates during any and what portion of such period or periods?

(iii) When did the period or periods of time in the said 30 months occur during which the Government alleges that the Nursing Staff was equal to the numbers borne on the Estimates?

(iv) For how many months and during what months of what years, during the said period January, 1915, to June, 1916, was the same Sister attending to maternity cases at the same time as she was attending to other cases in either A or B Block? Is it admitted by the Government that such a course of procedure was undesirable? Was not such a course of procedure owing to a shortage of Sisters available for nursing duty?

(v) Is it not the fact that during the said period January, 1915, to June, 1916, the Staff of Sisters available for duty was so short that different Sisters were obliged at different times to go on duty, when they were so seriously indisposed as to be in fact unfit for taking duty by reason of their suffering severely from diphtheria, gallstones, boils, acute sore throat, and dysentery?

9.—With reference to the following part of the answer of my Question 5 at the last meeting of Council, namely:—

"For 10 years past one Sister has supervised the nursing on two floors in a similar manner,"

is it not the fact that for several, and if so, for how many and what months during the said period January, 1915, to June, 1916, inclusive there has been one Sister on duty on each floor of A Block during morning and afternoon duty?

10.—With reference to the following part of the answer to my Question 5 at the last meeting of the Council:—

"There are 48 beds in the four public Wards in A Block. The number of occupied beds in A Block, including the Private Wards, averaged during April, May, and June 37.2, 30.3, and 33.1 respectively."

is it not the fact that the work is yet harder for the Sister in B Block than for the Sister in A Block, owing to the constant stream of patients coming in and out of that Block and owing to their being more patient to attend to in the Government state how many beds there are in B Block, including the beds in the Private Wards, and what was the average number of beds occupied in B Block, including the Private Wards, during each of the months April, May, June, July, August, and September for each of the years 1914 and 1915 respectively, and during April, May, and June, 1916, respectively?

11.—With reference to the statement, made in answer to my Question 4 at the last meeting of Council, as follows:—

"It is not the case that short leave granted to Sisters has to be taken outside of the Colony,"

has any Rule or Regulation ever been made to such effect, and, if so, when was it made, and has any such Rule or Regulation ever been notified to the Government, and, if so, when?

12.—Are there not now 2 Chinese Ward-masters employed at the Government Civil Hospital in the place of 2 European Ward-masters?

13.—Was there not for some months, and, if so, during what months, in the years 1914, 1915, and 1916, a shortage of drugs and disinfectants in the Government Civil Hospital? Is not the Principal Civil Medical Officer responsible for the ordering of a sufficient quantity of drugs and disinfectants for use in the Government Hospitals?

14.—Is not the clothing of Asiatic patients in the Government Civil Hospital changed only once a week? Has not the Principal Civil Medical Officer sent round Minutes to the Sisters, urging that the Washing Bill should be kept as low as possible? Is it not the fact that Sisters have experienced a difficulty in procuring sufficient clean clothing and clean bedding for the patients in the said Hospital?

The "Orders of the Day" are as follows:—

Second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Revenue Officers' Power of Arrest Ordinance, 1913."

Second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend further the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914."

*Will not be proceeded with at this meeting.

The Colonial Secretary will propose the following resolution under Section 7 of the Tobacco Ordinance, 1913:—

Resolved, That the duties imposed on tobacco under Section 6 of the Tobacco Ordinance, 1913, shall cease to be payable as from the 25th day of July, 1916, and that the following duties shall be substituted therefor:—

(a) Cigars valued at not less than \$2.20 per lb. and snuff of whatever value—\$1.50 per lb.

(b) Cigars valued at less than \$2.20 per lb. and not less than \$1.60 per lb.—\$0.70 per lb.

(c) Tobacco and cigarettes valued at not less than \$1.60 per lb.—\$0.70 per lb.

(d) Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes valued at less than \$1.60 per lb. and not less than \$1.10 per lb.—\$0.20 per lb.

(e) Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes valued at less than \$1.10 per lb. and not less than 60 cents per lb.—\$0.20 per lb.

(f) Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes of any other kind not herein otherwise provided for—\$0.10 per lb.

HONGKONG BOY SCOUTS.

THE ASSOCIATION A COMPLETE FAILURE.

PRINCIPAL OBJECT FAILS.

It is with the deepest regret that I have to inform you of the complete failure of this Association. With this somewhat startling announcement Mr. A. M. Preston, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong B. P. Boy Scouts Association, commenced his report which was presented at an extraordinary general meeting of the Association held at the Hongkong Hotel last evening.

The report continued:—

The Association, founded on the 23rd July, 1915, the Association lacked from the very outset that co-operation on the part of members which is essential to such a venture. The objects of the Association briefly were, as you will remember, to control the Scout movement in this Colony, which was then without adequate organisation, and to provide a Hall for recreation. It was anticipated by this means a great improvement could be effected not only in discipline but in the general moral and efficiency of the Boy Scouts of the Colony. In order to carry out these objects it was necessary to raise sufficient money to build the Hall and a permanent bulwark of subscriptions to provide for the management and upkeep of the Hall and payment of petty incidental expenses such as stationery, printing, etc. When the Association was formed there were several bills outstanding against the Boy Scouts, which the Association adopted. The sum of \$3,600 was raised by public subscription for building the Hall. Plans were prepared by Mr. Rosser, Hon. Architect to the Association, and the gratitude of the Association to this gentleman for the very great trouble and time which he has gratuitously expended in this matter cannot be too warmly expressed. The first plans were submitted to the Building Committee (formed to administer the funds) and after mature consideration the proposed building, which involved substantial alterations in the plans. The Architect has prepared fresh plans and has obtained estimates. The lowest estimate, he informs me, is \$4,350. A really durable Hall cannot be more cheaply built. It is felt that during the War, at any rate, it will be impossible to raise the difference. The principal object of the Association, therefore, fails.

Furthermore, the Association has failed in other respects also. With the exception of four, no members have paid their subscriptions which became due on the 1st October last. The bills (referred to above) are still unpaid; this, however, is of minor importance, and probably due to want of sufficient reminders. No disciplinary measures can be exercised by the Association unless all Troops of Scouts are registered. No single Troop has registered.

The Kowloon Troop has registered itself with the Registrar of Societies as an Association, thereby severing, practically, all connection with this Association. No explanation has been given by the Scoutmaster-in-charge.

The English Boys have declined to join the Association upon the ground that they will derive no benefits from so doing. Mr. Crother Smith, Scoutmaster-in-charge, proposes, with the full approbation of His Excellency the Governor, to form a Junior Cadet Corps which will take over the English boys. The training of this unit will, I understand, be much the same as Boy Scout training, with the addition of military work suitable to boys of that age.

St. Joseph's College Troop is the only Troop which remains. The Scoutmaster, J. M. Braga, informs me that his omission to register is due to an oversight. The senior Boys of this Troop under Scoutmaster Edwards have been absorbed by the Volunteers and the Special Police, but the remainder form a very flourishing Troop and are well worthy of your continued support.

Under these circumstances, therefore, I submit that the best course is for the Association to be wound up. This will not mean the end of the Scout movement in the Colony. The St. Joseph's College Troop will carry on in Hongkong and the Kowloon Troop in the New Territories, under the supervision of the Commissioner (Rear-Admiral Anstruther) as heretofore. The alternative course is to endeavour to raise the money required to erect the Building designed by Mr. Rosser.

In the event of the meeting being favourable to the dissolution of the Association, it is suggested that the interest on the Building Fund amounting to \$80.83 should be used in payment of the debts adopted or incurred by the Association and the repayment to the four members (mentioned above) of their subscriptions, and that the balance of the Building Fund should be returned as far as possible to the donors, and any balance handed to charity.

The following resolutions were also submitted to the meeting by the Hon. Secretary:—

1.—That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the members of this Association that this Association cannot carry out the principal objects for which it was formed, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and that accordingly the Association be wound up.

2.—That the fund collected by public subscription for the erection of a Hall be refunded as far as possible to the donors; that the balance which cannot be refunded, either by reason of its having been anonymously given or otherwise, be given to some charitable object.

3.—That the debts incurred or adopted by this Association and the subscription already paid by members be paid and/or repaid out of the interest accruing on the said fund.

4.—That a vote of thanks be passed in favour of Mr. F. Endell Rosser, the Honorary Architect, for his great services to this Association.

All the resolutions were passed at the meeting, which was presided over by Rear-Admiral Anstruther, without dissent. It was also decided that the funds subscribed towards the building fund should be invested in war funds for the duration of the war, and that any interest accruing should be used for paying off the debts of the Association.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR GOLFERS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID SELECTION OF GOLF CLUBS.

FROM 75 CENTS EACH. GOLF BALLS FROM 75 CENTS EACH.

ARCH-COLONELS (FLOATING AND HEAVY). \$1.50 Each.

PATENT COLONELS \$1.25 Each.

GLORY DIMPLES \$1.50 Each.

NEW BLACK & WHITES \$1.25 Each.

NIDGET DIMPLES \$1.50 Each.

THE "CINCH" \$1.00 Each.

THE "BOB" 75 Cents Each.

SPALDING "GOLD MEDAL" CLUBS.

DRIVERS AND BRASSIES \$5.50 Each.

IRONES \$4.75 Each.

R. FORGAN'S CELEBRATED CLUBS.

MADE AT ST. ANDREW, FROM \$4 EACH.

TAYLOR'S AUTOGRAPH CLUBS.

ALL MODELS, PRICE \$3.50 EACH.

LADIES' AND LEFT-HANDED CLUBS.

STOCKED IN ALL MODELS.

CADDY BAGS, TEES, GOLF GLOVES, BALL CLEANERS.

CLOCK GOLF, GOLF PAINT, CAPTIVE GOLF.

REPAIRS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION UNDERTAKEN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer ... \$6.00

Return " " (available also for return by day steamer) ... 11.00

Single Fare by Day Steamer ... 5.00

Return " " ... 9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 3RD AUGUST, 1916.

8 a.m. HONAM. 8 a.m. HONGKONG.

10 p.m. KINSHAN. 5 p.m. FATSHAN.

FRIDAY, 4TH AUGUST, 1916.

8 a.m. HONGKONG. 8 a.m. HONAM.

10 p.m. FATSHAN. 5 p.m. KINSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. TAIHAN, Tons 2,000. S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,651.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA TEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SUIHAN, 158 tons, and S.S. HANING, 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m.

Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUL. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Bank of China.

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ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 25 years.

From 1874 to 1903.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 5th instant. (Signed) 2nd August, 1918. [965]

SOCIETE DES PULPES ET PAPIER
TERRES DU TONKIN
(TONKIN PULP & PAPER COMPANY).

CAPITAL: \$750,000.

Equal Office: 21, rue Jules Ferry, Haiphong.

FIRST NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Society are hereby notified that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held on SATURDAY, the 2nd September next, at 4 p.m., at the Head Office, No. 21, rue Jules Ferry, Haiphong, when the following Resolutions will be submitted:

1. To take such measures as may be necessary to guarantee the Company to carry on its business in case an opening for its products would be possible.
2. To come to the dissolution and liquidation of the Company if such an opening or the possibility to use it could not be found after a certain delay.
3. To give the Board of Directors power to finally liquidate and to appoint a Liquidator.

For the Board of Directors,
(Signed) M. DANDOLLO.
Haiphong, 25th July, 1918. [966]

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

By direction of the Liquidators of the DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH will sell by Public Auction,

On FRIDAY, the 11th day of August, 1918, at 3 p.m., within the Building No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, formerly the premises of the Deutsch Asiatische Bank,

The Valuable Office Furniture, Electric Fittings, etc., etc., contained on the Ground Floor and Basement of the said premises.

As follows:—
Four Large Fire-Proof Safes, Combination Cabinet Safes, Large and Small Desks, Bookcases, Teakwood Seats and Stools, Leather-covered Upholstered Desk and Armchairs, Sofas and Settees, 2 Clocks, Typewriters, Indicators, Copying Press, Filing Cabinets, Book Wagon, etc., etc., Ceiling Fans, Electric Bookcases, very powerful Electric Ceiling Lights, Heating and Desk Lamps, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from FRIDAY, 4th August, until day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Liquidators of the
DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1918. [967]

NOTICE.

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

THE Auction Sale of the LEASEHOLD PROPERTY belonging to the above Bank advertised to be held by Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, on FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1918, has been POSTPONED until further notice.

The Auction Sale of the OFFICE FURNITURE AND EFFECTS on the Ground Floor and Basement of the said Bank will be held on the Bank premises on the above-mentioned date at 3 p.m.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Liquidators of the
DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1918. [968]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, IMMINGHAM, LONDON, PORT SAID, GENOA AND PENANG.

THE Steamship

"GLENLOGAN"

Captain G. Roger, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 3rd inst., at 10 a.m. All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst., will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1918. [969]

FOR SALE.

ONE 101 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings [974]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 12th August, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to 30th June, 1918, with the Report of the Directors and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 12th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1918. [962]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE authorised MR. ALBERT EDWARD CRANFILL to Sign our Firm per Procuration from this date.
MOXON & TAYLOR.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1918. [958]

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day admitted MR. PERCY JAMES FALCONER a Partner in my Business of SHIP, FREIGHT, and GENERAL BROKER.

The Business will from this date be carried on under the name and style of RAY and FALCONER.
E. H. RAY.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1918. [900]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

MEN'S DOUBLES HANDICAP.

ENTRIES to be made in pairs and to be entered on the sheet in the Pavilion. Entrance fee, 2s each player, to be paid to "Pavilion" at time of entry. Half the entrance fees will be given to the TOBACCO FUND.

Entries close 7th August.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1918. [944]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their places at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1918. 77

S.S. "ATHOS,"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless information is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after FRIDAY, the 2nd Aug., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 10th Aug., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on TUESDAY, the 6th Aug., at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1918. [3]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF
ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE.

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flower Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 481 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kwei Lin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENZI.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at home.

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For rent and other particulars apply to—
"E."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1918. [940]

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OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).
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WILKINSON & GRIFF.
691

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCES BUILDING.
For particulars, etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.
685

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OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
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[916]

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[811]

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CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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Liquidators,
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TELEPHONE 618.

MARRIAGE.

BEST-GOUBIN.—On 2nd August, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Bessie, the second daughter of the late A. O'D. GOUBIN, "TARAVITA" of Robinson Road, Hongkong, to HENRY, eldest son of the late CAHOEN HENRY BEST, of "Isle Moyenne," Seychelles. [904]

DEATH.

CORNAVY. Killed in action on July 14th, Lieut. H. A. CORNAVY, of Hankow.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 2nd August, 1918.

THE CONTEST FOR THE
PRESIDENCY OF THE U.S.A.

The speech in which Mr. HUGHES signified his acceptance of nomination for the Presidency of the United States should serve to unite the two sections of the Republican Party who severed their fortunes, with disastrous results to themselves, in 1912. At first it seemed not improbable that the old division would remain, for the Progressives, who followed Mr. ROOSEVELT at the last election, chose him again as their candidate. Mr. ROOSEVELT, however, declined to stand unless the policies of Mr. HUGHES on vital issues were found to be unsatisfactory. That there should have been any occasion for Mr. ROOSEVELT to attach such a condition to his withdrawal must appear very singular until it is remembered that Mr. HUGHES was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court in 1910 and that, as a consequence, his lips have been sealed for years on all public questions. His adoption by the Republican party is, in the circumstances, a remarkable tribute to his personality. The good work which he accomplished as Governor of New York State on two occasions is remembered with admiration, but up to the time of his nomination for the Presidency no one knew his views on any of the questions now agitating the minds of his countrymen. Since then, however, he has issued a manifesto which has been described as "strong, virile, and almost Rooseveltian." In it he denounced Mr.

Wilson's policies in Mexico and towards the world war, and poured scorn upon "the humiliating spectacle of ineptitude" presented by the Democratic conduct of diplomacy. To this he now adds that there have been brave words, but they have not saved American lives, owing to the manifest lack of any disposition to follow them with action. If there had been direct decisive representation instead of equivocal conversations, no American lives, he says, would have been lost in the *Lusitania*. He charges the Administration, further, with failing to take prompt and vigorous measures to check the utterly intolerable alien intrigues in the United States. This indictment, combined with his strong demand for adequate "preparedness," military and commercial, and his advocacy of "scientific protection," should both satisfy the Progressives and dissipate the hopes which, it is said, the Democrats based upon the promised support of Mr. HUGHES by the hyphenated Americans. The fight will be a "straight fight" between Mr. HUGHES and Mr. WILSON, and it will be followed with close interest in Europe, because of the international issues which are likely to be influenced by its result. The Democrats may be trusted to charge the opposition with "militarism" and to paint in lurid colours the price which the nation might be called upon to pay for transferring the reins of government to such hands at a time of exceptional difficulty. By way of contrast they will point to the peace and prosperity which has attended Mr. WILSON's occupation of the Presidential chair. To many this argument will make a powerful appeal, for, as has already been pointed out, little, if any, interest is evinced in European affairs by the people of the middle West; indeed, any reference to "the war" is understood in some parts to mean the trouble in Mexico. It seems to be generally admitted, however, that Mr. HUGHES the Republican has a very strong candidate, who will not only command their undivided allegiance but may also attract to his side not a few of the independent Democrats. As a man of liberal tendencies, drawing his strength from "the people," and never taking orders from "the machine," he satisfies the Progressives; while the "old guard" Republicans, the professional leaders of the "organisation," who would have preferred a more docile type of candidate, know that for them it was a choice between the whips of HUGHES and the scorpions of ROOSEVELT. He has not the commanding intellect, distinction, and experience of Mr. ROOSEVELT (says Mr. STANLEY BROOKS), but he is nearly twenty years younger, and is free from all suspicion of inclining too much to the moneyed and conservative point of view. He has not the dynamic qualities of Mr. ROOSEVELT, but, on the other hand, he has never committed the unforgivable crime of splitting his party; nor is his name synonymous with anything that smacks of jingoism or militarism. Though he fought "the machine" incessantly and successfully as Governor of New York State, he has never forfeited his right to be classed as a good Republican.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

The Exchange Banks in Hongkong will be closed on Monday next.

H.E. the Governor has kindly consented to open the new Special Police Reserve Club in Princes Buildings next week.

The summons issued against Mr. Ho Leung and Mr. M. K. Lo for riding round Garden Road corner on their motor-cycles at an excessive speed has been withdrawn by the police.

Mr. B. C. D. Guinness, the agent in Rangoon of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has been granted twelve months' leave. The vacancy thus caused is being filled by Mr. Sharp, from Hongkong, says the *Rangoon Gazette*.

Yesterday the Acting Puisne Judge, Mr. Hazland, reversed a decision previously given by him at the Summary Court in a money-lending action. At the first hearing a man named Ip Tung claimed \$200 on a promissory note and judgment was given for plaintiff, for whom Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared. The case was subsequently reopened by Mr. Mattingley, who gave evidence to show that the plaintiff was a money-lender, and his lordship gave judgment for defendant.

The P. and O. Homeward mail steamer *Athyra*, with the Hongkong mails of the 17th June last, arrived in London on the 31st ultimo.

The body of a Chinese male was found in the harbour on Tuesday evening, and the wounds discovered on the body point to foul play.

We understand that Rear Admiral Anstruther, C.M.G., Admiral Superintendent of the Dockyard, Hongkong, is leaving for Home shortly.

The sale by auction of the leasehold property belonging to the Deutsch Asiatische Bank in Hongkong has been postponed until further notice.

Notice is given in our advertisement columns of an extraordinary general meeting of the Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin to be held at Haiphong on September 2nd.

Amongst those who are expected to arrive in the Colony by the *Empress of Asia* this morning are the Chief Justice and Lady Rees Davies and the Consul-General for the United States, Mr. G. E. Anderson.

A pocket slitter was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday. He boarded a crowded tram-car, slit a man's pocket, and removed \$10. The thief was seen by another man and given into custody.

Reuter announces that the Governor of Macao has obtained special leave to proceed to Lisbon for a conference with the Minister of the Colonies on various important matters. He leaves, with his wife, on September 6th from Hongkong, travelling via Shanghai on board the *Empress of Russia*.

The Naval Concert Party announce that the proceeds of the concert held on the 21st July in aid of the widow and children of the late Private Forster, who died in Hospital, amounted to \$376.02, and they take this opportunity of thanking all those who assisted to make the concert a success.

SITUATION IN CANTON.

SERIOUS TROUBLE FEARED.

Despite all Consular endeavour to secure peace the opinion held locally by heads of firms doing business with Canton is that serious trouble is brewing, and that anything might happen. Letters received by the last mail from Canton show that there was heavy fighting within three-quarters of a mile of the city on the night of August 1st, and that stray bullets actually dropped on the Shamoen. A watchman employed by Reiss & Co. was wounded in the leg by one of these bullets, and had to be medically attended, but beyond this no other Shamoen casualties seem to have occurred. As a result of this fighting General Lang is known to have given way and retired to another position, and the Cantonese fear the worst. Large numbers of refugees are coming to Hongkong daily, and these state that unless strong influence is brought to bear upon the contending parties at Canton a very serious situation will develop. Business has been seriously interfered with, and many of the big shops have suspended business on account of the financial situation, and the issue of notes which have no security.

Later news shows that the situation at Canton on Tuesday night was of a more serious nature. In addition to the severe fighting at Shek-wei-long on Monday, on the west side of the Shamoen last night, shrapnel shells could be seen bursting in all directions. A battle raged all night, but the casualties as far as can be ascertained were only few. It is stated that Lang is using two and three inch guns in his resistance and that these are being operated by Germans. The most serious fighting is near Fa-ti, but there is also fighting on the other side of the city.

Yesterday the s.s. *Honan* was half an hour late in arriving at Hongkong from Canton owing to the large crowd of refugees carried from Canton. It is estimated that no less than 2,500 were on board. On the top deck, travelling as first-class passengers, crowds of men, women and children were huddled together. In the 'tween decks there was hardly room to stand up and large numbers of refugees travelled with the cargo.

The total of the Australian casualties up to April 18th is officially announced to be 41,514.

THE WAR.

ZEPPELIN ATTACK ENDS IN FAILURE.

TURKS ADVANCING ON SUEZ CANAL.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

MESSAGES TO THE TROOPS.

MR. ASQUITH'S INTENTIONS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT UNCHANGED.

HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRING.

LONDON, August 1st.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports that the general situation is unchanged. He adds: "North of Hazentin-le-Petit we repulsed a hostile attack. Heavy mutual artillery firing proceeded all night long."

GERMANS FIGHTING DESPERATELY.

THEIR POSITION CRITICAL.

PARIS, August 1st.

A correspondent says the Allies are now attacking on a front of eight miles from Delville Wood to the river near the village of Clery.

The Germans are fighting most desperately to hold their positions, which they know to be most important. Their situation is critical, especially at Guillemont, where picked troops have been ordered to be killed to the last man instead of yielding.

The first Allied results are most satisfactory. The railway from Comble to Peronne, which supports the main German defence, has been broken at several points, while the few German prisoners taken testify to the fury of the battle.

ARTILLERY COMBAT ON FRENCH FRONT.

TWO GERMAN AEROPLANES FELL.

PARIS, August 1st.

A communiqué states: "The enemy did not renew his attacks to the north of the Somme."

Two enemy attempts in the region of Lihons, after a violent bombardment, failed under our fire.

There was a most violent artillery combat at Thiaumont, and a bombardment by heavy shells at Fumin Wood and La Lauve.

Two German aeroplanes were felled.

ATTACK. COUNTERATTACK AND HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

PARIS, August 2nd.

A communiqué states: "South of the Somme we captured a German trench between Estrees and Belloy, the result of an isolated operation."

The Germans on the right of the Meuse, following a violent night bombardment, attacked west and south of the Thiaumont work, but our curtain and machine-gun fire shattered all their attempts. Some small enemy parties reached our trenches. We immediately counter-attacked and they were driven out.

A bombing attack in the twilight enabled the French to progress south of Thiaumont.

The Germans simultaneously attacked in front of Vauth Chapitre and Le Chenois. They gained a footing at Le Chenois, but were immediately ejected.

Everywhere else the German attacks were repulsed with very heavy losses.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DEPARTURE OF THE "DEUTSCHLAND."

BALTIMORE, August 2nd.

The submarine merchantman *Deutschland* sailed on Tuesday afternoon.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS' STEADY ADVANCE.

WADING THROUGH MAZES OF BARBED WIRE.

LONDON, August 1st.

The *Times* correspondent at the Russian Headquarters on the Stokhod says the Russians are six miles beyond the river and are meeting with stubborn resistance, but this is probably a rearguard action, as balloons report that the roads towards Kovel are black with retreating troops.

The country is flat, marshy and sluggish, as the Stokhod oozes midst water-lilies. Yet the Russians have forded through mazes of barbed wire sunk in the water.

TROOPS SWIM A RIVER AND MAKE CAPTURES.

PETROGRAD, August 1st.

It is officially announced that the gallant troops swam across the River Koropez, north-west of Brody—the enemy having destroyed the bridges—and captured upwards of a thousand Austrians and Germans.

PIERCE ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, August 2nd.

A communiqué states: "The Germans fiercely attacked the Russians on the west bank of the Stokhod, but they were repulsed with heavy losses."

The fighting continues. The Russians in the Caucasus have again advanced west of Erzincan in the direction of Sivas.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ATTACK AND COUNTER-ATTACK.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES.

ROME, August 1st.

An Italian communiqué states: "Enemy attacks in the Monte Cimone, Cetti Campini and Tosana area were repulsed."

We counter-attacked in the Tosana region and inflicted heavy losses.

AFRICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPTURE OF DODOMA.

LONDON, August 1st.

An official report states: "Details of the capture of Dodoma on the 1st July indicate that the capture was preceded by sharp engagements, in which the enemy were beaten. The British captured the entire German camp, quantities of ammunition, and 4,000 head of cattle. The enemy fled in disorder, being pursued by the mounted troops."

STARVING POLAND.

WASHINGTON, August 2nd.

The German Note rejects Great Britain's offer to permit the passage of American foodstuffs into Poland, declaring that the conditions imposed are impracticable. The Note ignores President Wilson's personal appeal, and says that further negotiations are purposeless. Relief will probably be unnecessary, owing to the favourable harvest prospects.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MYSTERIOUS TURKISH MOVEMENT.

ADVANCE TOWARDS SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, August 1st.

A correspondent in Egypt says the Turks are advancing cautiously towards Kantara and the Suez Canal. They number 12,000.

It is difficult to understand the object of the advance one hundred and ten miles from their base, and they are not likely to get much farther.

The Australian Light Horse is doing splendid work, driving in Turkish outposts and capturing prisoners.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DOUBLE INCOME-TAX.

NO FURTHER GOVERNMENT CONCESSION.

LONDON, August 1st.

The Committee of the Association which opposes the Double Income-Tax reports that it is impossible to secure any further concession from the Government. It recommends that the Association should see that the matter is remedied at the Imperial Conference.

THE DARDANELLES AND MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSIONS.

BILL PASSES THIRD READING.

LONDON, August 1st.

Mr. Asquith proposes the following Service members to the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia Commissions:—Dardanelles Commission:—Admiral Sir William May and Field-Marshal Baron Nicholson.

Mesopotamia Commission:—Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge and General the Hon. Sir Neville Lytton.

The House of Commons has agreed to the appointment of the Naval and Military Commissioners, respecting the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Bill providing for the Mesopotamia and Dardanelles Commissions.

GERMAN REPRISAL FOR BRITISH LIQUIDATION POLICY.

AMSTERDAM, August 1st.

A telegram from Berlin states that as a reprisal against the British for liquidating German enterprises, the Imperial Chancellor is arranging the compulsory liquidation of enterprises whose capital is mostly British or which are managed or supervised from Britain. The liquidations can extend to firms' branches and to ground and property, as well as to British investments.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

LONDON, August 2nd.

In the House of Lords, Lord Islington announced the withdrawal of the provision of the Government of India Bill relating to the right of a subject to sue the Crown.

The Bill passed through Committee without discussion of the amendments of the joint-committee, which, moved by Lord Islington, were inserted.

BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

COMMEMORATION MEDAL DESIGNED.

LONDON, August 1st.

Prince Louis of Battenberg has designed a medal to commemorate the Battle of Jutland.

This will be the first of a series connected with naval events of the war, and the profits from the sales will go to Naval Orphanages.

INTERNED BRITISH SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

LONDON, August 1st.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that 1,655 British naval men and 474 military were interned in neutral countries, including 1,532 naval men in Holland.

THE LATEST AIR RAID.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ZEPPELIN APPARENTLY STRUCK BY SHELL.

LONDON, August 1st.

Unofficial details of the visit of a Zeppelin to a south-east coast town show that the residents, on hearing the anti-aircraft guns, thronged into the streets.

The Zeppelin was plainly seen, being lit up by searchlights, but it did not approach the town. It was apparently struck by a shell, as it descended a considerable distance and afterwards disappeared in the darkness. Three aerial torpedoes were seen fired.

BOMBS DROPPED IN CAMBRIDGE SHIRE.

It is unofficially stated that several Zeppelins visited Norfolk, and there were many explosions, but no casualties and no damage have so far been reported. Two explosive and three incendiary bombs were dropped on a Cambridge-shire town, no damage being done. No bombs were dropped in Lincolnshire or Huntingdonshire.

NO CASUALTIES.

It is officially announced that there were no casualties caused by the air raid.

SIX OR SEVEN ZEPPELINS DROPPED SIXTY BOMBS.

Field-Marshal Viscount French reports that owing to mist and to the great height at which the enemy aircraft flew, the number of Zeppelins participating in the raid was difficult to determine, but they numbered at least six, and probably seven. About sixty bombs were found.

One raider was engaged by anti-aircraft guns and by our aircraft. It was seen to drop low and disappeared in the mist.

A "LUDICROUS FABRICATION."

The ludicrous fabrication is contained in a German Admiralty communiqué that the raiding Zeppelins last night attacked London.

TRAWLER ESCAPES ATTACK.

LONDON, August 2nd.

A Grimby trawler reports that at eight o'clock on Monday evening those on board saw four Zeppelins going slowly. They then stopped and manoeuvred, evidently awaiting the approach of darkness. One descended close to the trawler and prepared to drop a bomb. The trawler escaped by sacrificing her gear.

PROVISION FOR CAPT. FRYATT'S WIDOW.

LONDON, August 1st.

The Government is granting Mrs. Fryatt £400 a year in addition to the pension to which she is already entitled under the Government compensation scheme.

The Great Eastern Railway Company is giving her a life annuity of £250.

AMBULANCES INSPECTED BY HIS MAJESTY.

LONDON, August 2nd.

His Majesty the King inspected a conveyance of motor-ambulances presented to the British Red Cross Society of the Order St. John of Jerusalem by the United Provinces War-Gifts Fund.

TROOP TRAIN INCIDENT.

LONDON, August 2nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain announced that he concurred with the decision of the Raj in consequence of the troop train incident. He had given instructions that as far as lay in their power the casualties should be treated for pension purposes, as having occurred on active service. He thought they could trust the Raj not to place in similar positions men removed for incompetency.

Mr. J. McVeagh (N.)—Will the compensation be charged to the Imperial Government?

Mr. Chamberlain—These were drafts for the Army in India.

DUTCH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, August 2nd.

The Dutch steamer *Zeeland* has been sunk.

MR. ASQUITH MAY RETIRE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUMOURED RECONSTRUCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, August 2nd.

A remark made by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons, that he was not aware who would be responsible for the Government next session, is commented upon as being either a hint that the Premier intends to retire or as a warning of the consequences of his retirement.

The *Morning Post* states that drastic reconstruction of the Government is possible.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the atmosphere of criticism and independence in the House of Commons recently has made the Mr. Asquith's remark significant.

It is rumoured that the Government will be reconstructed in the Autumn, when Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir Edward Carson will be included.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

MESSAGES TO TROOPS.

LONDON, August 1st.

Mr. Lloyd George, Secretary of State for War, and General Sir Douglas Haig have despatched messages to the French Army on the occasion of the anniversary of the War. They pay a tribute to their glorious resistance in repulsing the terrific assaults of the enemy, particularly at Verdun. They express their confidence in final victory, which is awaited by all nations wishing for the triumph of Honour and Justice.

PARIS, August 2nd.

President Poincaré, in a message to the French Army, says: "The Allies are beginning to gather the fruits of your endurance. The Russians are pursuing the routed Austrians, and the Germans, simultaneously attacked in the west and east, are exhausting their reserves. The sky is clearing and the sun is rising. It is still a bitter fight, but the superiority of the Allies is already apparent."

Generalissimo Joffre, in a stirring message to the troops, says: "Soldiers, for two years you have wrecked all the plans of the enemy, especially at Verdun. The time is coming when the military power of Germany will collapse under the general squeeze."

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

REGULATION EXCLUDING CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

LONDON, August 2nd.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Colonel Yate, Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated that the regulation excluding conscientious objectors covered only the Indian Civil Service, but the principle would be equally applicable in the open examinations for the Police service. As regards the other departments, the question would be dealt with separately when appointments were being made.

CHINESE PARLIAMENT OPENED.

NEW PRESIDENT TAKES THE OATH.

LONDON, August 1st.

The Chinese Parliament has been opened, and President Li Yuan-hung has taken the oath.

HUNGARY'S POSITION.

The *Neues Tagblatt*, of Vienna publishes a significant letter written by Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, to a Budapest company which had asked him to fix a maximum price for pigs. In his letter Count Tisza makes an urgent appeal to Hungarians to bear the hardships caused by the present scarcity of food.

"We are in a besieged fortress, and we are facing a situation unexampled in the history of the world—our enemies are trying to starve 15,000,000 men, women, children and old people. But they will not succeed. Our enemies may cause hardships, but they cannot completely stop our food supplies. We have already passed the most critical period, for this year's crops will be greater than last year's."

"The Government is doing its utmost to relieve the situation, and our hearts bleed at the suffering inflicted on the public and the damage done to our industries. But it appeals with confidence to the Hungarian nation, which during this war has given a brilliant example of courage."

CORRESPONDENCE.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—With regard to a recent correspondence on the subject of my title in 1912, I have to own myself in error.

On my attention being drawn to certain minutes which I had overlooked, and having taken legal opinion, I find that I "could not properly be termed a Professor of the University during that year." Apparently the Arts Faculty was not formally established until a year after it had commenced.

In these circumstances I must offer my apologies to all concerned.—Yours faithfully,

W. J. HINTON.

The University, Hongkong,
1st August, 1916.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

THE COMMEMORATION SERVICES.

At the services of intercession to be held at St. John's Cathedral and the Union Church at 6 p.m., to-morrow (Friday), collections will be made on behalf of the British Prisoners-of-War in Germany, and the money so received will be handed over to the War Charities Committee earmarked for that purpose. The money is used to purchase food and comforts for the prisoners in Germany. At the Cathedral service the Choir will sing Stainer's anthem "For a small moment." Seatholders are requested to be in their seats at least five minutes before the beginning of the service.

The service at the Union Church will be conducted jointly by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie, pastor, and the Rev. T. Robinson, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. It will include the hymns "Oh God, our help in ages past," "To Thee our God we fly," and "Lord of our life and God of our salvation"; the anthem "What are these that are arrayed?" and the National Anthem.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie writes: "May I make a preliminary appeal through your columns on behalf of the offering to be taken at the Commemoration Service at Union Church on Friday? The object, relief of British prisoners in Germany, commends itself warmly to us all, and I do not think a great deal has been done for it in our Colony hitherto, though it has not been wholly overlooked."

Not simply the comfort, but in many cases, especially those of the wounded, even the lives of our brave countrymen in confinement depend on the supplies which are sent them from home. Contributions from friends who may not be able to attend the service will be gladly received either by myself or the Rev. F. Robinson.

A BRITISH EXAMPLE.

ASSISTANCE ACKNOWLEDGED BY GERMAN COMMISSIONER.

Reuter's Agency has received communication of a letter, dated March 15 last, written by Herr Kasti, formerly German Commissioner at Windhoek, South-west Africa, to the present Secretary for the Protectorate.

Herr Kasti, after stating that he is unaware as to who supplied the German Foreign Office with certain information (apparently dealing with the treatment of persons in South-west Africa), quotes a telegram sent by the German Administrator in the colony to Berlin in November as follows:—"It is correct, and is gratefully recognised that these indigent persons have been assisted by the English Administrator during the last few months."

The former German Commissioner adds:—"I can only again acknowledge the assistance rendered by your administration, and emphasise that your administration has most readily agreed to all my wishes in regard to the support of the population and its sustenance. Conditions are now, and always have been, possible, thanks to the extensive issue of provisions on the part of the English administration, together with the 200,000 marks collected in Germany, mentioned in the *Note Verbale*, to carry on for several months. I regret the incorrect information given to the Foreign Office and leave it to you to make proper use of my statement."

GERMAN "KULTUR" AT SWATOW.

According to a Chinese newspaper published at Swatow the Kialat Girls' School, Khung Khung, was recently removed to a house next to a German residence. One day the students were reading aloud when the German, hearing the noise, threw stones and bricks into the school and threatened to shoot them if they read aloud again.

The master, on hearing this intimidation, sent for the builder to heighten the wall separating the German's residence from the school. While the wall was being built the German sent his coolie to knock down the part newly put up, and ordered him to tease the students. The master has written to the German Consul, and we hope that he will punish this German, says our Chinese contemporary.

The house in question is the residence of the manager of Wandt & Co., adds a correspondent, who forwards us the cutting.

IS THE KAISER MAD?

NAVAL DISASTER. THE LAST STRAW.

HIS RECORD EXAMINED.

Mr. Francis Gribble writes in the Evening Standard:

Not mad in the sense in which we apply the word to any braggart whose head is as big as his shoulders, but in the sense in which the term is understood by alienists. Is the Kaiser mad in that sense? I ask the question quite seriously, in the light of his latest speeches and proceedings. Let us consider, beginning our diagnosis with a survey of the family history, the predisposing causes, and the previous symptoms.

The family history is certainly bad. The Kaiser's great-grandfather, Frederick William IV., was deposed from his throne as a lunatic, and, quite apart from that, the Kaiser himself has had more than his fair share of eccentricities. It produces cases of erotic mania and religious mania; while Frederick the Great was more than suspected of unnatural tastes and affections. The Kaiser himself has notoriously had several epileptic fits, and suffers from an obscure affection of the ear which might be expected, at some date or other, to have cerebral complications, and his public utterances have, for many years, been such—not always, indeed, but at pretty frequent intervals—that people have actually asked, from time to time: Is it possible that a sane man can be so blown out with vanity as to talk this preposterous nonsense about the Germans being the salt of the earth and the German Emperor being entitled to a say in the settlement of all imaginable mundane affairs? That is the record, so to say, with which the Kaiser presents himself for examination.

WHEN MEGALOMANIA IS MADNESS. Vain men, of course, are not necessarily mad; nor are men who talk nonsense; and even a certain kind of megalomania is not incompatible with sanity. It is difficult, too, to find a definition which can be used as a sure touchstone; but perhaps this rough-and-ready rule may serve. So long as the language of the megalomaniac retains a certain relation to facts and possibilities, the presumption is in favour of his sanity. When his language loses that relation to facts—when he speaks as a man who has ceased to realise the actual world about him, and whose mind moves in a world which he has himself imagined—then we have no choice but to class him with lunatics.

A man, for instance, may boast that he is clever, though we know him to be stupid, and yet be accounted sane; but when we find a man giving out that he is Jesus Christ, or Judas Iscariot, or the Elder Brother of the Sun and Moon, we know for certain that he is mentally deranged. Our question is: Has not the Kaiser passed the boundary which separates these two groups of cases? I believe that he has, and that his latest speeches and proceedings contain the proof.

For years the Kaiser has suffered from the illusions of the former class. He has believed himself to be not only a great Emperor and a great War Lord, but also a great painter, a great musical composer, a great dramatist, and a great preacher of the Word. As a matter of fact, his paintings are daubs, his music is jingle, and his pulpit oratory is gas; but the contrast between pretensions and performances would not have warranted a doctor in "certifying" him. That contrast was a matter of opinion, not of mathematical demonstrability. But, at last, we see the Kaiser's mind contenting itself with facts, and operating with exactly the same disregard to them as does the mind of the man who believes himself to be Jesus Christ, or Judas Iscariot, or the Elder Brother of the Sun and Moon.

THE CLIMAX. We all know what happened: how a detachment of our fleet engaged a superior German fleet for several hours; how the main British fleet began to arrive; how the German fleet, after engaging it for about seven minutes, and suffering losses which the German Admiralty dares not confess, bolted for its harbours, in which it has since remained. The German admirals know perfectly well that that was not what they intended when they steamed out from port, and they have since been replying to the compliments showered upon them with a modest and retiring perplexity which has attracted the sympathetic attention of the world. But the Kaiser—he who used to tell us that the future of Germany was on the water, and the rest of it? The Kaiser hurries to Wilhelmshaven, stands among the ruins of his shattered navy, and speaks like this:

"I have never before journeyed to you in such spirits as I do today. What happened? The British fleet was beaten. The first great hammer blow was struck, and the nimbus of British world supremacy had disappeared. Like an electric spark the news rushed through the world and caused unprecedent jubilation everywhere. A new chapter in the history of the world has been opened by you. The world was prepared for anything, but never for the victory of the German fleet over the British. A start has been made. Fear will creep into the bones of the enemy."

A KISSING PARADE. Thus he spoke, and he was not content with speaking. He held a kissing parade, embarrassed his defeated naval officers by embracing them; he sent off an offensive telegram to thank Krupp von Kuhl for the armour plate which Ulke had smashed; he announced his intention of designing with his own hands a medal to commemorate the glorious first of June. He behaved, that is to say, after his defeat had run away, as if he might have behaved if he had swept the seas, forgetting only the broken funnels of his remaining cruisers. That, it seems to me, is the action of a man whose mind has, at last, lost touch with the reality, and strayed into a world in which imagination is everything and fact is nothing.

(Continued on next Column.)

GALLANT WELSH FUSILIERS

BRILLIANT GIVENCHY COUNTER-ATTACK.

MAMMOTH MINE EXPLOSION.

The Times special correspondent at British Headquarters writing on June 24th, says:

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers taught the enemy a wholesome lesson the day before yesterday. The official communiqué of that date speaks of it as a "very gallant and successful" affair; and there are, perhaps, few regiments out here which have better earned official praise, not more by this single exploit but by consistent staunchness and fine behaviour under all conditions.

The particular incident in question began with the explosion by the enemy of what is probably one of the largest mines yet used by either side upon this front. At all events it made a crater about 120ft. across, while the area of the debris is over 300ft. by 350ft. This is believed to be at least one-third larger than any former mine used in this region, and it is estimated that the enemy must have used many tons of explosives.

The scene of the affair was the Givenchy Hill, which is only a hill as the term is used out here, to signify some sort of elevation in the ground. In this case, the hill is at its highest not more than 30 or 35ft. above the level of the surrounding country; but in this flat region any eminence has importance.

The mammoth mine was exploded at a few minutes before 2 a.m. on June 22nd, accompanied by the usual heavy bombardment, which, beginning shortly before the mine was fired, continued, first on the front trenches until the infantry attack was delivered and then, after the usual formula, on the communication and support trenches behind so as to interfere with the bringing up of reinforcements. The explosion was, as may be imagined, terrific. The mine, which was very deep, was between the old German front line, the front of which was smashed in. The infantry then came on to attack and, presumably, to hold the ground.

THE ENEMY ATTACK. Everything goes to show, that the attack had been long prepared and carefully organized in every detail. The enemy attacked in three columns abreast, at equal distances apart, each party led by its own officers.

The enemy reached our trenches, or, rather, they reached the hither edge of the great crater at the points where our front trenches had been. On both sides, however, quite unendangered either by the explosion or the bombardment, the Welshmen were waiting for them; and, really, there seems to have followed some really great hand-to-hand fighting, in which a great detachment of one of the Pioneer battalions rendered good service. The Germans, as is their way on such occasions, were armed with bludgeons, daggers, and pistols. Our men had their bayonets and rifles, and there is no doubt that, in their hands, the regulation weapons demonstrated their superiority. What the enemy losses were it is impossible to say. They had made very careful arrangements for getting their dead and wounded away; but they left enough to leave no doubt about the severity of the kind of handling they got; and, with all their tons of explosives and elaborate preparation, they failed to gain an inch of ground. In 15 minutes from the time when they reached our front line they had been thrown back again and were caught both by machine-gun and artillery fire as they went.

INDIVIDUAL EXPLOITS. There were many conspicuously gallant deeds in the dreadful mêlée. One of the officers of the Fusiliers is known to have killed four of the enemy before he was shot himself.

A private, having broken his bayonet, is said to have "laid out" two of the attackers with his fists. A machine-gun had been blown from its position by the explosion and lay in front of our lines, whence the Germans were carrying it off. Two men of the Fusiliers went for it and both gave their lives. But they saved the gun, which is safely in our hands. An officer was buried by the debris of the explosion; he was pinned down, and partially covered by the wreckage. The part of him exposed was invisible to the Germans, but they saw our men trying to rescue him, and, guessing the situation, they played a machine-gun on the spot, making it impossible for anyone to approach and evidently seeking to kill the man, through the interposing sand, as he lay. They failed, however, as soon as dusk fell he was brought in by our men, and is now in hospital, bruised and hurt by the explosion, but unharmed.

It was not a big affair as things in this war are measured; but was evidently important in German eyes, from the size of the mine, the weight of the bombardment, the elaborate attack in three columns, and the detailed preparation. It was a total failure. What is best is the effect on the men of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. They never had any doubt that they were better men than the Germans; and now, man to man, they have proved it, though the Germans came on fresh, and many of our men were shaken and bruised by the explosion. Since then they have behaved almost continuously, and the trenches are half-flooded, the whole place a horrid scene of wreck and carnage; but the men are as light-hearted as ever. The Germans must be thoroughly disgusted.

Really I can draw no other inference than this: that the battle of Jutland has driven the Kaiser mad—that he has been going mad for a long time, and that this naval disaster has been the last straw. And I repeat that, when I say mad, I mean mad, in the strict sense in which lunacy Commissioners use the word. I firmly believe the Kaiser to be as mad as that; and I fully expect that his subjects will presently be compelled to treat him as their forefathers treated Frederick William IV.—the predecessor whom William II. most closely resembles.

THE OFFICERS' MESS.

A GREAT CHANGE.

[BY "REGULAR."]

It has changed—yes, changed completely. It is not so completely to the outward eye as to the eyes of one who knew and lived in a regimental mess in the days before the war.

How different a mess is now from what it used to be! I never realised till the other day when I was attached for duty to the reserve battalion of my old regiment. It was two years since I had been in a mess—the last time was in the days of peace—the days when the standing Army consisted principally of the old original expeditionary force, when some pomp and circumstance attended the private life of the regimental officer, and he put on a scarlet mess jacket, stiff white-fronted shirt, and patent leather Wellingtons to dine.

The table used to be laden with the regiment's silver, and waiters in dark green livery moved quietly behind our chairs. Port wine of a certain vintage was passed round in old cut-glass decanters; there was a silver box of snuff; and, as the first of leave the officer had to take, he was permitted to enter the mess in khaki, and on no account could he sit down with the others in such a garb to dine.

Well, well, it is different now; there is no mess kit. The young officers of to-day do not buy it; they just buy what they want to fight in, and put their spare pennies in the War Loan. (We hope.) Messing at home to-day in most regiments is at 2s. per diem, less 1s. 7d. ration allowance credited daily to their accounts. Mess bills now are only a few pounds a month instead of the twelve to fifteen or even twenty to twenty-five (if the officer kept a stable) that they used to be; so the old order must change with times of war. It would be impracticable and most extravagant if it did not.

EARLY TO BED.

Yet in the pyre of former pomp there are still the embers of old customs; regiments at home have their guest nights, when a band in khaki plays outside the mess; the King's health is drunk, and all good subalterns make discreetly merry. The billiard-room as of old is the scene for merrymaking among the younger members of the mess after dinner, and there are great games of five and slosh and pool. How well I remember the last time I was present at one of these billiard-room gatherings; it was in August of 1914, the night before my regiment sailed for France. All the old faces were there that evening, and the men who in a few days' time were to fall at Mons and Le Cateau laughed and joked and chattered their cues as unconcerned as ever Drake played bowls. But I am digressing; I must go back to this little account of a regimental mess as it is to-day. Well, then, it is much the same in outward seeming as it used to be, save that now during the day the ante-room is almost empty and at meal-times the dining-room doubly full. At dinner officers of all sorts and ages sit round the table. Browned men from overseas, men of thirty-five with the single star of a second lieutenant on their sleeve; absurdly youthful-looking captains, lads of twenty-three who have made good their way on the field since missioned officers promoted from the ranks; and a few very elderly gentlemen wearing metal ribbons of campaign half-forgotten, come back to serve their country once more, and are designated a little ungraciously as "dug-outs."

Early bed is the order of the day now, and whiskies and sodas are not served after half-past nine. Subalterns are too tired to wish to stay up late. The talk at table is of bombs, machine guns, and other engines of war; it is no longer bad form to talk "shop" in mess. After dinner and a few others read the papers, but by ten o'clock the mess is nearly empty. Fellows are not long enough in a mess now to form the settled habits that became familiar to the others. There are always some just going out to France, and others away to course schools of instruction. For this reason the ante-room fender has no longer its habitués. Those who sit on it come and go.

LIVING ON PAY.

No mess would be complete without an ante-room fender. To those who do not know, it should be explained that the ante-room fender is a high, brass-railed settee that runs round the fireplace, similar to fenders which may be found in many clubs. To sit on it with the legs dangling and the hind part of the body balanced well towards the fire was always the well-beloved custom of certain officers in every regiment. From this point of vantage they would pass the hours between tea and dinner on winter's nights or sometimes—be it whispered in these busy times—between breakfast and lunch, and hold forth to the rest of the room on topics of the day, politics, sport, and the affairs of nations. Always, every mess, in the days before the war, there were one or two habitués of the ante-room fender, whom one was sure to find there at certain hours glad to have a gossip with one and a gin and bitters.

For me, going back to a mess again after a long absence, the ante-room fender had an especially tender significance, partly because of those who had sat upon it and talked to me and would do so no more, partly because it was in itself a thing of days gone by, for which in these times of great bustling armies, with all hands at work all day, there was no longer much use. Yes, the mess has changed now from what it used to be, changed in character, composition, and administration, but not as regards the purpose that it serves. Perhaps, however, it would be true to say that the mess of to-day serves its purpose better now than before. It is

(Continued on next Column.)

THE AUSTRIAN COLLAPSE.

GERMANY'S CHANCE OF SAVING HER ALLY.

The condition of the Austro-Hungarian army is a matter of capital interest to the Allies at this present moment; for although that army is second in numbers and in fighting power to that of Germany, its collapse must almost certainly ruin the chances of its greater and more important sister. Therefore the question we ask and answer is: What is the worth of the Austrian army at this present moment?

In the case of a national army we may say "the army is the people," and if we want to understand the Austro-Hungarian Army we must consider, however briefly, the people from which it is drawn.

Austria-Hungary is the most curious and the most complex political entity in Europe. It is not an Empire, or a country, or a State, but it is many countries inhabited by many races patched together into two distinct States under a common Monarch, and each is a conglomeration of various principalities and people who have been driven into each other's political system at various times and by various causes. The races represented within the Dual Monarchy number between them about fifty millions, and consist, roughly speaking, of Germans 29 per cent; Hungarians, 18 per cent; Slovaks and Czechs, 10 per cent; Poles 9 per cent; Little Russians 8 per cent; Serbo-Croats, 7 per cent; Slovians, 3 per cent; Rumanians, 5 per cent; and Italians, 1 per cent. Thus the two ruling races—the Germans of Austria and the Hungarians of Hungary—together number less than half, while the Slavs number more than one-third, of the whole.

MUTUAL DISTRUST.

Not only do the two ruling races mutually dislike and distrust each other, but they are themselves disliked and distrusted by their subject nationalities. In fact, all these peoples differ in race and language; they are all imbued with a live consciousness of a nationality. It is an open secret that the little Russians, Rumanians, Serbs, and Italians, who together exceed one-fifth of the whole population, have long desired to pass under the flag of their respective nationalities over the border.

The Austrian Army took the field in thirty-three Regular and sixteen Landwehr divisions. It was well trained and well equipped, its officers were intelligent and well educated, its rank and file were brave and brave; but its proportion of artillery was small, and the gun itself indifferent. The peace strength of units was dangerously low—in January, 1918, the Minister of War had declared that the state of the army was "pitiable" and it was only two years before the war broke out that steps were taken to increase the peace establishment of units. The Landwehr units were poorly trained and only put together on the outbreak of hostilities, and the whole was a patchwork of discordant fragments, of which at least a quarter was downright disaffected.

At the first great shock of arms these unreliable elements surrendered by the thousand on every fair opportunity, and at least two or three instances of wholesale mutiny occurred in Czech regiments. In fact, the Austro-Hungarian Army must have lost well over a third of its strength in killed, wounded, and prisoners in the first few months of the war.

REFORMED AND RECAST.

Shattered by the blows of the enemy and its own disaffection, the Austro-Hungarian Army was shocked and shuffled from one end of Galicia to the other, but by a tremendous effort, made under the inspiration of imminent annihilation and the energetic assistance of German officers and munitions, the army was reformed and recast, and by the end of 1917, consisted of 76 divisions which had been practically purged of its unreliable elements, and was flushed by its victories over an enemy which was partially unarmed and desperately short of munitions and equipment.

COLLAPSE IN MORAL.

It is, therefore, certain that the Austrian army has lost half a million men, or a quarter of its effective, in the last few weeks, and, if the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post is correct, it is stating that no Slavs were included among the prisoners taken by the Russians, it follows that there has been a most notable collapse in moral among the German and Hungarian regiments, which have hitherto supported their Russian allies with admirable fortitude. When a whole army has fought and suffered for twenty months a quarter of its effective and loses thousands of men and scores of guns, its condition must be extremely serious; nor is it easy to see how on this occasion it can look for much assistance from its German allies.

So very much cheaper to live now in a mess than it was. Right through the Army this change has been made, from the smartest and most expensive regiments to the last-formed unit of the line. Only two or three evenings ago an extremely elegant young cavalry officer was talking of the food they got in his regiment, and saying what good dinners they had. He said that their mess was the ordinary ration meat issued to the men. I do not suppose now that there is a marching regiment in the Army, whether guards or line, in which a young officer cannot, if he chooses, live upon his pay.

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.

Aldiana, British str., 2,297, S. B. Betts, 30th July—Chingwan 22nd July, Coal.—Dodwell & Co.

Buzen Maru, Japanese str., 1,321, S. Matsumoto, 23rd July—Wakamatsu 17th July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Dainichi Maru, Japanese str., 2,254, Fukui, 29th July—Mojito 23rd July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Erona, Norwegian str., 875, E. Fingelsen, 21st July—Bangkok 24th July, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.

Honokona, French str., 739, A. Marguerite, 29th July—Haiphong 27th July, General.—A. R. Marty.

Indo Maru, Japanese str., 3,584, K. Tashiro, 28th July—Mojito 23rd July, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Iyo Maru, Japanese str., 3,691, K. Soyeda, 29th July—London 3rd July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kaping, British str., 1,605, R. Macdonald, 1st August—Chingwan 20th July, Coal.—Dodwell & Co.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese str., 3,044, N. Kawashima, 30th July—Shanghai 27th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kinkosan Maru, Japanese str., 2,613, Koigumi, 20th July—Mojito 14th July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Kenzon Maru, Japanese str., 2,150, Kaneko, 10th July—Tsingtau 6th July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Kiuku Maru, Japanese str., 988, Massey, 30th July—Karatsu 28th June, Case Oil.—Order.

Kwangtung, Chinese str., 1,653, C. Stewart, 29th July—Shanghai 19th July, General.—Order.

Kwintin, British str., 1,073, E. McGarity, 30th July—Newchwang 24th July, General.—Order.

Lamao, American str., 375, Maitland, 25th July—Hongay 21st July, Coal.—Order.

Lokrang, British str., 989, D. W. Ritchie, 28th July—Hoiohwa 25th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Nirasa Maru, Japanese str., 3,000, H. Nagano, 28th July—San Francisco 28th June, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Novara, British str., 4,250, H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R., 10th Bombay 1st July, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Polynesien, French str., 3,550, L. Maurele, 16th July—Haiphong 14th July, General.—Order.

Satsuo Maru, Japanese str., 1,260, T. Fumoto, 27th July—Dairen 20th July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Sinking Maru, British str., 1,618, W. Benson, 30th July—Shanghai 27th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Takaoka Maru, Japanese str., 1,994, Suchoi, 20th July—Calcutta 5th July.—Order.

Takaoka, British str., 977, R. A. Matthews, 31st July—Haiphong 28th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Taisho Maru, Japanese str., 1,858, Nakamishi, 20th July—Port Arthur 13th July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Tonzeu, Chinese str., 882, M. Honda, 1st August—Mojito 26th July, Coal.—Order.

Tsungshien Maru, Japanese str., 2,011, Harawaki, 20th July—Mojito 24th July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Ulv, Norwegian str., 885, Naraid Annah, 31st July—Bangkok 22nd July, Rice.—Order.

Unka Maru, Japanese str., 2,375, Mori, 28th July—Mojito 21st July, Coal.—Order.

Yaga Maru, Japanese str., 1,933, Kanaki, 11th July—Hakata 3rd July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Yerabau, British str., 1,128, W. Mesney, 1st August—Manila 29th July General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING

From HONGKONG Connecting with From COLOMBO

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS on route, and offering the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From HONGKONG S.S. "SALAMIS" ... 12th August.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamers Sails.
LONDON ... "CITY OF NORWICH" ... On 5th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

38 to 40, WISSE & CO., CANTON.
Hongkong 3rd August, 1916.

GENERAL AGENTS

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 3rd Aug. 4 P.M.
PORT COUBET	"KWEILIN"	On 4th Aug. 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 5th Aug. 10 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 8th Aug. 9 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 8th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 8th Aug. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest; Electric Fans fitted; Extra state-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong 3rd August, 1916.

TELEPHONE 36.

AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.
Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY, 4th Aug. at 2 P.M.
"DAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 8th Aug. at 1 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	FRIDAY, 11th Aug. at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1916.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1916.

AGENTS

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave HONGKONG Noon Friday	Connecting Mail Str. from COLOMBO	Due at MARSEILLES 1916	Due at LONDON 1916
NOVARA	Aug. 11	*KAISAR-I-HIND	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
NORE	Aug. 25	*MOOLTAN	Sept. 23	Oct. 2
MALTA	Sept. 8	*KASHGAR	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer	Oct. 26	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
NOVARA	Oct. 20	*MORFA	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
NORE	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 6	Dec. 15
NYANZA	Nov. 17	*MONGOLIA	Dec. 17	Dec. 24

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT
NORE	FRIDAY, 4th August
MALTA	SUNDAY, 14th August
NAMUR	SUNDAY, 27th August
SARDINIA	SATURDAY, 9th September

† Shanghai only.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
SOMALI	Aug. 15	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARK,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	*SUWA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	21,000	THURSDAY, 3rd Aug. at Noon.
	*ATSUTA MARU Capt. Edo	16,000	THURSDAY, 10th Aug. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	*KAMAKURA MARU Capt. T. Kusano	12,400	TUESDAY, 8th Aug. at 4 P.M.
	*YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Shinobe	12,500	WED'DAY, 30th Aug. at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, RAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	*AKI MARU Capt. E. Ichikawa	13,500	TUESDAY, 15th Aug. at 11 A.M.
	*TANGO MARU Capt. S. Takano	13,500	TUESDAY, 12th Sept. at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	*JINSEN MARU Capt. Takahashi	8,000	FRIDAY, 4th Aug.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	*RANGOON MARU Capt. Mori	8,000	WED'DAY, 23rd Aug.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	*CEYLON MARU Capt. Tsuda	10,000	TUESDAY, 8th Aug.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	*YETOROFU MARU Capt. Ogura	8,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	*TANGO MARU Capt. Takano	13,500	SATURDAY, 12th Aug. at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	*MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. Tanaka	6,000	MONDAY, 7th Aug. at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SINGAPORE, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN and SANTOS
*WAKASA MARU
Capt. Tsuno
12,500
Sails from Kobe Middle August

† Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 92 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
*NIPPON MARU	11,000—15 knots	THURS., 3rd Aug. 10.50 A.M.
*SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 10th Aug. Noon.
*ANYO MARU	18,500—15 knots	TUES., 15th Sept. Noon.
*PERSIA MARU	9,000—14 knots	THURS., 21st Sept. 10.30 A.M.
*TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 4th Oct., Noon.

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

* Cargo only.

† Proceeding to South American Ports.

‡ Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.

" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer ANYO MARU ... 18,500—15 knots ... TUESDAY, 12th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, AGENT,

King's Building. 1213

TELEPHONE 291

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... A. BEHC ... On or about 11th Aug.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON ... POLYNESIEN ... On or about 7th Aug.
(Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

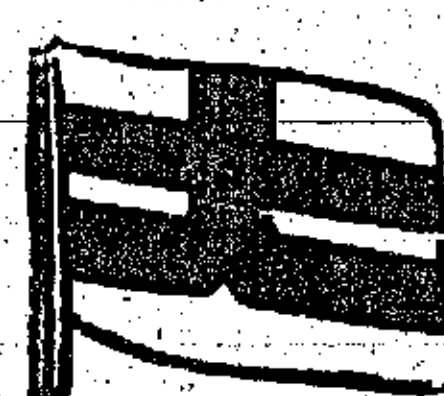
1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 740

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA

* CANADA MARU ... FRIDAY, 18th Aug. at 3 P.M.

† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, AND COLOMBO.

"SHINKOKU MARU" ... WED'DAY, 16th Aug. at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, AND BATAVIA

"YERIMO MARU" ... Y. Fumoto ... FRIDAY, 4th Aug. at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

* "KAISO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 6th Aug. at Noon.
* "SOSEI MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 16th Aug. at 9 A.M.

† Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
‡ Proceeding to Anping and Takao.
These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the Boon Yip Wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	5th Aug.	On 27th Aug. 1 P.M.
EASTERN	12th Sept.	On 4th Oct. 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless phy. Telog.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerator Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice. Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

On and after the 10th August the Private Boxholders' door will be closed between the hours of 9.55 p.m. and 6 a.m.

From the 1st August the Mails for West River (Samshui and Wuchow) will be closed at the G. P. O. at 4 p.m. daily and on Sunday at 9 a.m. until further notice.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
CANADA	Empress of Asia ...	3rd Aug.
EUROPE (English Mail) ...	Nore ...	3rd Aug.
EUROPE (London 7th July, via Siberia) ...	Luchow ...	4th Aug.
AUSTRALIA	St. Albans ...	4th Aug.
AUSTRALIA	Taiyuan ...	5th Aug.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Haitong	Haitong ...	Thursday, 3rd, 8.00 A.M.
Bahow and Hainan	Haitong ...	Thursday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, JAPAN via NAGA- SARI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, CANADA, and SOUTH AMERICA via SAN FRANCISCO	Nippon Maru ...	Thursday, 3rd, 9.30 A.M.
Straits, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town and United Kingdom	Suez Maru ...	Thursday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M.
Savona, Cherbourg, Semarang, Surabaya, Batavia, and Port Moresby (via Batavia) ...	Dormeo Maru ...	Thursday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe	Tokyo Maru ...	Thursday, 3rd, Noon
Shanghai and North China	Sinkiang ...	Thursday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Yamaguchi ...	Thursday, 3rd, 3.00 P.M.
Japan via Kobe	Taiyuan Maru ...	Thursday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA) (Shanghai British P.O. Monday, 7th Aug.)	Nore ...	Registration ... 4.15 P.M. Letters ... 6.30 P.M.
Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar, Philippine Islands, and Sandakan ...	Yerimo Maru ...	Friday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Tongkoo ...	Friday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and India via Calcutta ...	Tsuen Maru ...	Friday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Burmah and Fochow	Hsiao ...	Friday, 4th, 1.30 P.M.
Bahow and Hainan	Tsuen ...	Friday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Yamaguchi ...	Saturday, 5th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Anhui ...	Saturday, 5th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe ...	Yamaguchi Maru ...	Monday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow via Famsui ...	Kaito Maru ...	Sunday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Haitong	Sinkiang ...	Tuesday, 8th, 1.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow	Kaito Maru ...	Tuesday, 8th, 1.30 P.M.
FORMOSA via KEELUNG, S. ANTO, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via MOH, VICTORIA, B.C., SEACAS, WASH., and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA	Kamakura Maru ...	Tuesday, 8th, 2.15 P.M. Registration ... 2.15 P.M. Letters ... 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Luchow ...	Tuesday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Chinhua ...	Tuesday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA, and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA ...	Empress of Asia ...	Wednesday, 9th, 9.45 A.M. Registration ... 9.45 A.M. Letters ... 10.30 A.M.
(Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 12th Aug.) STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADEEN, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT and EUROPE	Nore ...	Friday, 11th, 11.00 A.M. Registration ... 11.00 A.M. Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday, 10th Aug., at 5 P.M. ...	Haitong ...	Friday, 11th, 1.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow	Tungo Maru ...	Saturday, 12th, 9.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Asi Maru ...	Tuesday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and New Guinea via Thursday Island		

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Canton (Train)	11.30 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Tai O	8.30 A.M.	
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	4.00 P.M.	
Shantou, Shatin and Sheungshui ...	4.00 P.M.	
Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santou, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	
Samshui and Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 8.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	6.15 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sannet	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 8.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
Shek Ki	8.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	7.30 P.M.	7.30 P.M.
Kamshuk	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kaukoo	8.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	3.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

TO ELECTRIC LIGHT CONSUMERS.

THE "PHOEBUS" LAMP TAKES THE LEAD.

DON'T believe that the lamp which costs the least is the most economical.

Remember current costs more than lamps, and cheap lamps are "Wasters."

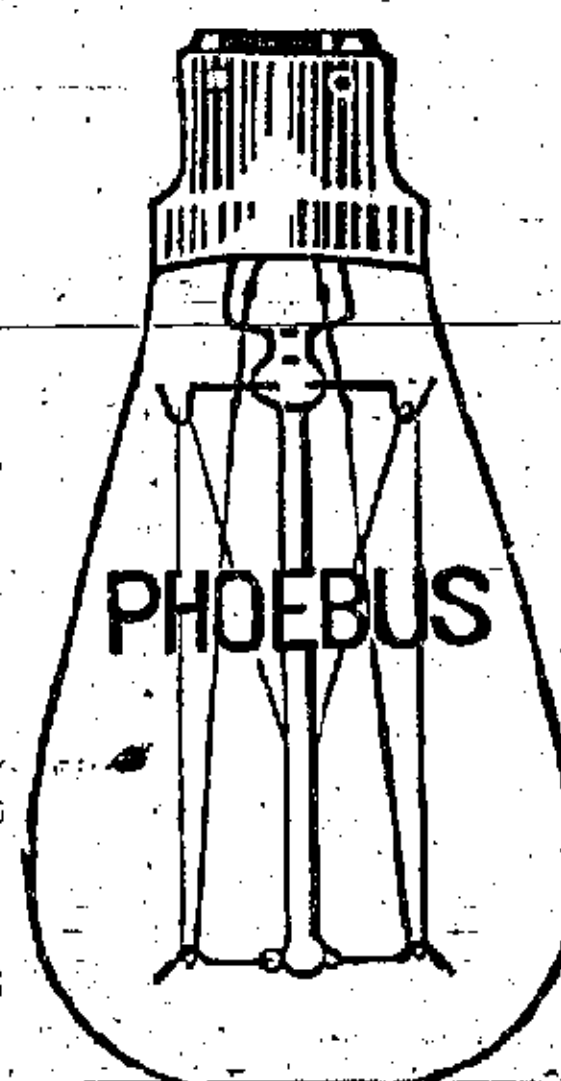
DON'T believe that the lamp which lasts the longest is invariably the best or the cheapest. Directly a lamp blackens it should be cast aside.

Remember again, current costs more than lamps.

DON'T buy a lamp without a good reputation.

Remember the name "PHOEBUS" is a guarantee that the lamp is of the first quality.

Large Stocks of all Candle Powers and Voltages always carried.



WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
14, DES VEXES ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 2nd.	
London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 60 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 90 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 120 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 150 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 180 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 210 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 240 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 270 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 300 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 330 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 360 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 390 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 420 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 450 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 480 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 510 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 540 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 570 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 600 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 630 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 660 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 690 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 720 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 750 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 780 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 810 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 840 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 870 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 900 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 930 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 960 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 990 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1020 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1050 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1080 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1110 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1140 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1170 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1200 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1230 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1260 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1290 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1320 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1350 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1380 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1410 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1440 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1470 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1500 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1530 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1560 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1590 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1620 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1650 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1680 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1710 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1740 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1770 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1800 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1830 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1860 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1890 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1920 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1950 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 1980 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2010 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2040 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2070 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2100 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2130 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2160 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2190 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2220 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2250 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2280 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2310 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2340 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2370 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2400 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2430 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2460 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2490 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2520 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2550 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2580 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2610 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2640 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2670 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2700 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2730 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2760 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2790 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2820 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2850 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2880 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2910 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2940 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 2970 days sight	2 1/4
Bank Bills, at 3000 days sight	2 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COUN.

per cent.	
Hongkong 20 cents pieces	\$ 8.50
Hongkong 10 " " " " " " " "	\$ 8.50
Canton 20 " " " " " " " "	\$ 8.50
Canton 10 " " " " " " " "	\$ 8.50

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 2ND AUGUST, 1916.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV.
BANKS—					
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$177.1, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
China Bank Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$177.1, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$177.1, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	all	\$177.1, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
Corros. Mills—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 140, buyers	11 1/2 p.c.
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Company, Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10	all	Tls. 131, buyers	12 p.c.
Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 93, buyers	3 p.c.
Yangtze Cotton Mill, Limited	20,000	Tls. 5	all	Tls. 5, buyers	5 p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$74	\$8	\$41 buyers	3 1/2 p.c.
Docks and Wharves—					
H.K. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$50	all	\$33, sellers	4 1/2 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$125, buyers	4 p.c.
Shai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 10	all	Tls. 70, sellers	9 p.c.
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ltd.	150,000	Tls. 5	all	Tls. 163	10 p.c.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	38,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 83	6 1/2 p.c.
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$39.9, sellers	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$50	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$118	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$160	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$37, buyers	9 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited	325,000	\$5	all	\$5.9, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
INSURANCES—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$395	6 1/2 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$200	\$2	\$154, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$800	\$2	\$335, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$215	\$2	Tls. 163	6 1/2 p.c.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	15,000	\$250	\$100	\$925, sellers	6 p.c.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$267, @ Ex 73	6 p.c.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—					
H.K. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$100	7 p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Limited	10,000	\$100	all	\$30, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	\$75	\$200	4 1/2 p.c.
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$61	5 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$38	6 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 500	all	Tls. 87	7 1/2 p.c.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$89	4 1/2 p.c.
Matschappi tot Mijne Bosc-en Land- bouw exploitatie in Langkat ...	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 27, sales	4 1/2 p.c.
Mining—					
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Limited	1,000,000	\$1	all	35/6	7 1/2 p.c.
Kailan Mining Administration	1,000,000	\$1	all	31/4	7 1/2 p.c.
Laub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$2.70	7 1/2 p.c.
Tromps Mines, Limited	150,000	\$1	all	31/4	7 1/2 p.c.
Peak Tramway Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$34, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
REFINERIES—					
China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	\$115 1/2	10 p.c.
Malayan Sugar Company, Ltd.	14,000	P 30	all	\$40, cal. & buy.	7 1/2 p.c.
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—					
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$177 1/2	3 1/2 p.c.
H.K. & Canton & Macao S. B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$31 1/2, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
In-to-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 d.	25	all	unf. \$45 buy.	5 1/2 p.c.
Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd.	4,282,309	\$1	all	\$109 1/2	7 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$35	6 p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$35	all	\$29	7 p.c.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$3 1/2	7 p.c.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	\$7	all	\$61, buyers	7 p.c.
Watson & Co. A. S., Limited	80,000	\$10	all	\$64, buyers	10 p.c.
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$15 1/2, buyers	7 p.c.

Loans. Amount. Value. Interest. Quotations.
Chinese Imperial 1886. Tls. 767,200. Tls. 250. 7 1/2 p. annum. Par.
VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

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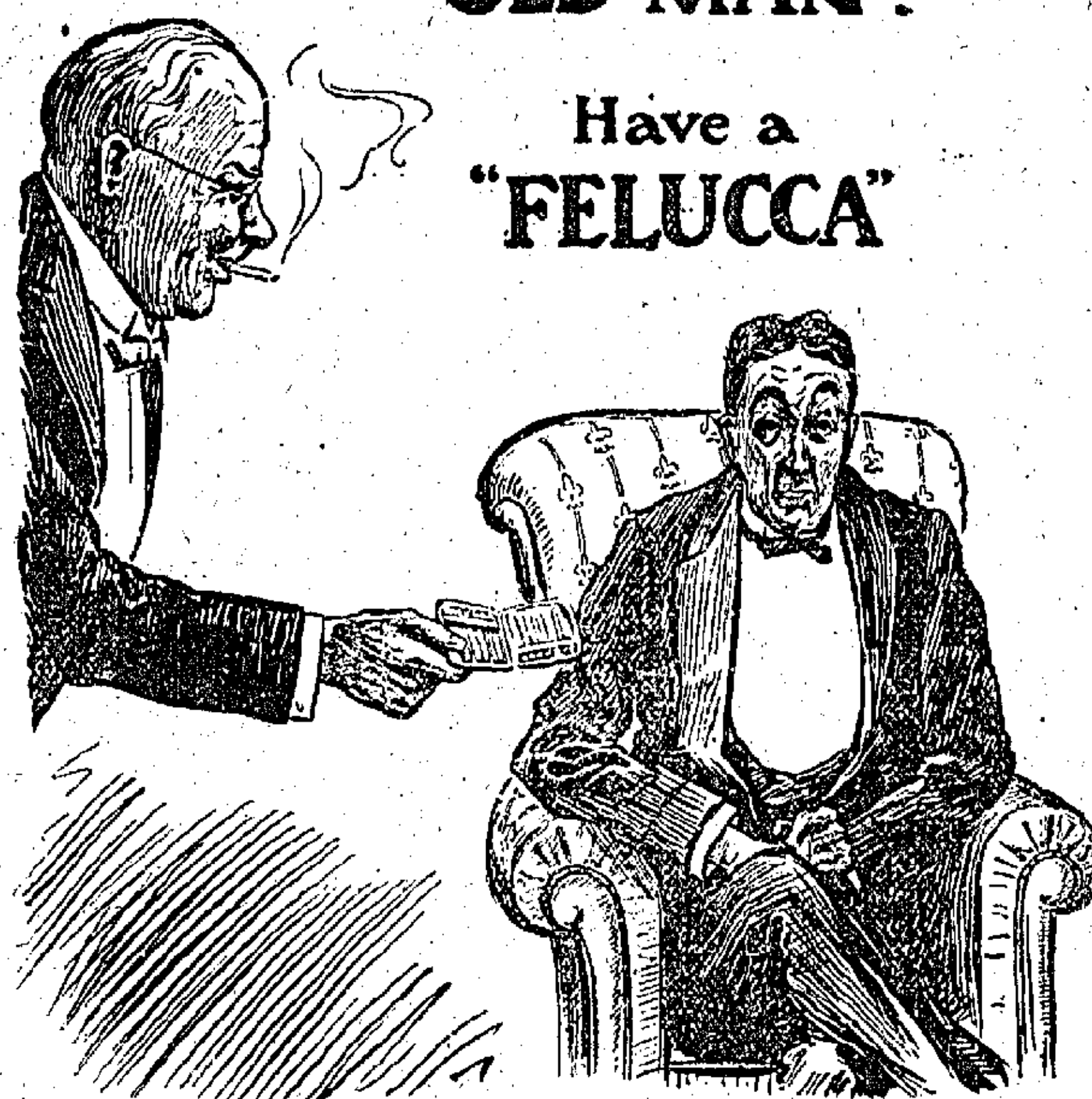
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